

EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 24, 1857.

POEMS. By Mary Louisa Chitwood. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, & Keys. Although most of these poems were first published, from time to time, in the Louisville Journal, we were surprised on opening this volume, not with their great beauty and excellence, for with that we were familiar, but with their number and variety. They are as various, too, in measure as in kind, and remarkable throughout for exquisite ease and harmony. There are no strivings for effect, no mere sounding words, no sacrifice of sense to rhyme, but all is simple, natural, and graceful. We have reason to believe that the author, from her cradle to her grave (she died suddenly in her twenty-third year), was acquainted with toil and struggle such as rarely fall to the lot of humanity, but we see little or nothing of these in this volume. They seem to have had the effect only to purify and strengthen her, and to render her more sensitive, more keenly alive to the sorrows and struggles of others. There is but little here that is sad, there is nothing gloomy or despondent; the prevailing impression on the mind of the reader is bright, cheery, hopeful, and healthful. She evidently wrote, not for the sake of writing, but from the very fullness of her heart—because she could not help it—because hers were “thoughts that voluntary moved harmonious numbers.” She herself has told us:

“If a pilgrim has been shadowed
By the path that I have marked;
By a cup of clear cold water
I have raised to lips aghast;
If I’ve planted one sweet flower
By an easel too bare a way;
If I’m whitewashed in the sunlight
One word to tell of day;
If in a poor bleeding bosom
I was awed chord had stilled;
If a dark and restless spirit
I with hope of heaven have filled;
If I’ve made for life’s hard battle
One that here grow brave and strong—
Then, my God, I thank thee, bless thee,
For the precious gift of song!”

This is admirably said, and breathes the spirit of the true poet and true woman as well. This volume is, indeed, a fitting monument to her genius and worth. There are lessons taught here, beautiful lessons, which if learned aright would make us all far wiser, better, and happier. Rich as it is in bright promise and in glorious fulfillment, we cannot help asking ourselves the question, what would she have done in the full maturity and ripeness of her powers? We strongly commend these poems to our readers, to all lovers of the beautiful and true. They cannot fail to be delighted with them.

For sale by Crump & Welsh.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.—The Navy Register of the United States occupies a volume of one hundred and thirty-six pages, and gives many interesting details in relation to this important arm of our national defense. The pay of a senior captain on leave or waiting orders, is \$3,500; in command of navy yards or other duty, of \$4,500. The pay of a captain in full pay is \$2,500 on leave or waiting orders, and \$3,500 in command of navy yards or on other duty. Commanders in full pay receive \$1,800 on leave or waiting orders, and \$2,100 on duty. Upon the active service list there are 64 Captains, 96 Commanders, 42 Surgeons, and 34 Purser ranking with Commanders; 27 Surgeons and 30 Purser ranking with Lieutenants; 311 Lieutenants, 43 Passed Assistant Surgeons and 37 Assistant Surgeons; 24 Chaplains, 12 Professors of Mathematics, 24 Masters in the line of promotion, and 24 Passed Midshipmen. There are 30 Midshipmen arranged according to their merit as graduates of the Naval Academy; and there appears to be 145 now at school and on probation at Annapolis, divided into four classes.

There are in the service 38 boatswains, 40 gunners, 48 carpenters, and 39 sailmakers; and in the last year there have been 71 resignations in all, 28 deaths, and 7 dismissals. The Navy consists of 10 ships of line, 13 frigates, 19 sloops of war, 3 brigs, 19 schooners, 7 screw steamers of the first class, 1 of the second class, 2 of the third class, 3 sidewheel steamers of the first class, 1 sidewheel of the second class, 5 sidewheel of the second class, 1 steam tender, and 5 storeships.

The home squadron is composed of the frigate Wabash and sloops Saratoga and Cyane; the Pacific squadron, of frigate Independence, sloops St. Marys, John Adams, Decatur, and steamer Massachusetts; the Mediterranean squadron, of steam frigate Susquehanna, frigate Congress, and sloop Constellation; the Brazil squadron, of frigate St. Lawrence and sloops Germantown and Falmouth; the African squadron, of sloops Jamestown and St. Louis and brig Dophin; the East India squadron, of steam frigate San Jacinto and sloops Portsmouth and Levant. On the lakes we have the little steamer Michigan, with the formidable armament of one gun! The steamer Merrimac seems to be on special service and not on the Mediterranean squadron. The store ship Supply is absent after camels, and the Release is absent after sugar cane.

On the reserved list there are thirty captains, thirty commanders, sixty-three lieutenants, and two passed midshipmen, and the list is headed with the name of Commodore Stewart, who entered the service in the month of March, 1798. The next in order are Stephen Cassin, Geo. C. Reed, Jesse Wilkinson, and F. A. Catesby Jones.

The steamers of the Navy are as follows:

	Guns.		
Steamers, 1st class.			
Franklin.....	50	Michigan.....	1
Merrimack.....	50	Fulton.....	5
W. M.	40	Water Witch.....	2
Minnesota.....	40	John Hancock.....	2
Itosanoko.....	40	STEAM TENDERS.	
Colorado.....	—	Despatch.....	
Engineer.....	—	Enterprise.....	
Arcade.....	—	Arcade.....	
Screw Steamers, 2nd class.	12	STORE SHIPS.	
Schooners, 3d class.	6	Globe.....	6
Massachusetts.....	6	Supply.....	4
Sidewheel Steamers, 1st class.	10		
Mississippi.....	15		
Savannah.....	15		
Pawtucket.....	9	PERMANENT RECEIVING VESSELS.	2
Sidewheel Steamer, 2d class.	—	Ontario.....	18
Saranac.....	—	Union.....	18
Sidewheel Steamer, 3d class.	—		

THE MAILED.—We dislike continually inflicting paragraphs relative to the postal nuisance upon the reader of the Journal, but our obligations to the business community, who are the chief sufferers, render it a duty from which we cannot shrink. The New York mail is now three days behind, although it has been received in time at Cincinnati. The post-office agents, great and small, in this section seem to have no idea of what is their duty. If they have no greater knowledge of the necessity of drawing their large salaries than they exercise in forwarding the public interests, they will certainly starve.

Bryon is said to have remarked that “the greatest trial to a woman’s beauty is the ungraceful act of eating eggs.” Some Yankee remarks that the poet never could have seen a lady hanging on by the teeth to a blazing hot corn cob.

The Lord Mayor of London has prohibited Tom Thumb’s carriage from parading the city.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF DR. KANE.—Dr. Eliza Kent Kane was born in Philadelphia in 1822. Nearly a third of his life was consumed in travel out of the limits of the United States. No man of his years, however, was more thoroughly acquainted with the geographical features of his own country. He was educated at the Universities of Virginia and Pennsylvania, graduating as a doctor of medicine in 1843. His graduating thesis on “Kyestine” was crowned by the faculty, and is still cited as authority in the books of the profession. Immediately after receiving his degree, he was appointed upon the diplomatic staff as surgeon to the first American embassy to China. He availed himself of the facilities afforded by his position to explore the Philippines, most of which travel, including Camarinas and Mindora, was made on foot.

His charts are still preserved, but we believe have not been published. His associate during a portion of this exploration, the lamented young Baron Lee, of Prussia, sank under the effects of the hardship and exposure which attended upon it, and died in Java. Dr. Kane devoted much attention to the volcanic region of Albay, expecting to connect his observations with subsequent travel in Sumbavia. His sojourn among the Negritos and Aratarias was one of romantic interest. He was the first who descended the crater of the Tael, upon which occasion he effected a topographical sketch of the interior of this great volcano. It was lowered more than a hundred feet by a bamboo rope from an overhanging cliff, and clambering down some seven hundred feet through the scoriae, was dragged up senseless, with the interesting specimens which he had collected. Among these were bottles of sulphurous acid from the very mouth of the crater.

After this, Dr. Kane traversed India, spending a considerable time among the monolithic structures of Arungabad (which would seem to have particularly attracted his notice), visited Ceylon, the Upper Nile, the Oases of Jupiter Ammon, &c., and various classic regions which have since become the trodden ground of European tourists. A portion of this travel introduced him to the learned Lepsius, who was then prosecuting his researches in Egypt. Returning, however, Dr. Kane was so unfortunate as to lose his *gabekel* in a quicksand above E’Shout, and with it his entire papers and journals of years of interesting travel.

Taking a profound interest in the workings of the slave trade, Dr. Kane next sailed from home in the frigate United States for the coast of Africa. He visited the slave factories from Cape Mount to the river Bonny, and had free access to the baracoons of Dahomey through the influence of the famous Da Sowza. An excursion which he planned to Abomey, favored by the Portuguese, failed through a severe attack of the coast fever, from the effects of which Dr. Kane’s constitution has never entirely recovered.

Dr. Kane’s personal adventures in Mexico are part of the history of his country. His wounds on the field of Napoloca, which were of a very serious nature, opened to him the hospitalities of his prisoner, Major General Gaona, the defender of San Juan d’Uloa against the French, and secured him the gratitude of other Mexican citizens of the highest distinction. We believe, however, that his travels through the Republic of the Cactus carried him little outside the lines of military operations. After his brilliant performance of the duty of carrying President Polk’s despatches to Gen. Scott, he was still necessarily trammelled by the movements of the American forces. His barometrical altitudes of Popocatepetl, however, are of value.

On the return of peace he was assigned to the Coast Survey, under Prof. Bache, and was at work in the Gulf of Mexico when the liberality of Mr. Grinnell stimulated the Government of the United States to the first American expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. Dr. Kane immediately volunteered his services, and was accepted as Senior Surgeon of the squadron. His “Personal Narrative” of this cruise was published in 1852.

Before it was completed for the press he had effected his arrangements for the last Arctic expedition, appropriating to this cherished object his own private resources, as well as drawing largely on those of Mr. Grinnell and several of the scientific institutions of the country.

The history of that expedition and the remarkable discoveries to which it led are now before the country. They constitute in themselves an imperishable monument to Dr. Kane’s fame. It will ever be a subject of deep regret that the sufferings through which he passed to achieve those results should have prevented him from reaping the full benefit of the honors to which they would unquestionably have led.

THE KANSAS “WHITE HOUSE”—Residence and Office of Gov. Geary.—It is in the territorial capital, Leavenworth, and is situated on the bank of the Kansas river in the eastern end of the town. It is what is called in old Virginia a double log house; that is, two log pens, with an opening between them. This court, or opening, has, however, been boarded up like a barn, and now forms the Governor’s dining room.

The room first entered is about 20 feet square, and around its walls, on two sides, on plain pine shelves, are law books and Congressional documents composing the territorial library. On the two other sides are harness, saddles, and old U. S. muskets.

A “squire,” or usher, dressed in the uniform of a common soldier and wearing a cocked hat, rises from his seat near the stove, and points you, with great dignity, to a wooden bench. In reply to your inquiry for His Excellency, he says the Governor will be out after a while, and after a while he comes out with some guest, whom he dismisses there, and you enter with him into his office.

The office is in the opposite end of the building, from which the other stove pipe is seen projecting. In the centre of the room is a large table, at which the Governor’s private secretary is writing, and in one corner is a bed, where the Governor and his secretary sleep. There is no other furniture in the room except a common carpet, a sofa, and a few chairs.

In the dining room are a mahogany sideboard, a pine table, a few chairs, and a common carpet. If you happen there at a suitable hour, the Governor will insist upon your sitting down to dinner, or tea, for he is very hospitable. He sits at the head of the table, and his negro woman brings in the warm dishes from an out-door shanty kitchen.

In one corner of the dining room is a crooked staircase leading to the loft above. This loft—lighted by a little square window of six panes (which is seen in front)—is a sort of private consultation room, where the Governor takes folks when he wants to talk with them in private. In one corner of this loft are piled the guns, sabres, &c., taken from the party of free State emigrants under Elbridge and Perry.

The house is built of unhewn logs, is chinked and daubed outside and roughly plastered inside. The story, or what the Yankee calls “attic juts,” is about seven and a half feet. Though this “jut” would not appear to advantage in Cincinnati, yet it is one of the most comfortable habitations in Kansas. The only occupant of this Kansas White House are the Governor, his private secretary, and his negro woman.

The Porter family of Hadley, Mass., may well be called a judicial family, the peace justiceship of the county of Hampshire having been filled by some member of that family since 1639, when Samuel Porter was appointed King’s Justice. His son Samuel was Justice of the Peace and Common Pleas Judge in 1711, as was his son Eleazer from 1737 to 1757. Eleazer’s son (Eleazer also) was a Justice of the Peace, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Judge of Probate, and one of the Judges of the first court after the Revolution. The last named Eleazer’s son (Moses) was Justice of the Peace 40 years, and now J. E. Porter, Moses’s son, holds the office. They had all lived on the same lot, and the present mansion was built in 1713.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: “We are requested by Mr. M. Albrecht, who is a member of the Icarian Community at Nauvoo, Ills., to say that the statement in our paper of yesterday of the failure of the Socialist enterprise is a misrepresentation. The Community is still in existence, and under flourishing circumstances. There is no dissatisfaction among the members now remaining of the society; but a small minority of ninety-four members had withdrawn in an irregular manner, finding that they could not succeed in destroying the democratic principle, preferring to substitute the patriarchal. The minority have removed to St. Louis, and they are the persons who have petitioned for a repeal of the act of incorporation.

Byron is said to have remarked that “the greatest trial to a woman’s beauty is the ungraceful act of eating eggs.” Some Yankee remarks that the poet never could have seen a lady hanging on by the teeth to a blazing hot corn cob.

The Lord Mayor of London has prohibited Tom Thumb’s carriage from parading the city.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

MESSRS. EDITORS.—As well to the minds of our citizens upon the subject of a future supply of coal of a good quality and at reasonable rates, as for information to those who may be disposed hereafter to invest in coal lands or mining operations, I beg to make a few remarks upon the coals of Kanawha river.

In the Valley of the Kanawha, between the Salt Works, six-five miles from the mouth, and the Great Falls, one hundred miles, the mountains abound in coals in great variety, from the rich Coking coal, the free or open burning, to the Cannon in every variety, in seams from three to twelve feet in thickness. The limestone base to the sandstone base varies in ten hundred feet.

The limestone streams have cut their beds down to the level of the valley so as to open avenues in every direction for railways and drifts. Many of these mountains have several works varying in character, occasionally partly Cannon, partly seam, partly open burning. The Coal river tributaries emptying themselves respectively at 45 and 50 miles from the mouth of the Kanawha—both navigable—the latter having a system of locks and dams nearly completed, some 40 miles up the creek. The Peabody Canal coal fields.

Prepared coal has only been known a few years; since many gentlemen from England, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Eastern Virginia have been investing in these lands at low prices, in no instance it is believed over \$25 per acre, and only in a few cases as high as \$30 per acre. Last year the company of gentlemen from Maryland purchased the “Cannon” mines, some 90 miles from the mouth of the river, at \$25 per acre for 2,000 acres, with a view of manufacturing oil, &c.

Prepared coal has been extensively made for mining and shipping; whenever the navigation shall have been improved, as there have been contracts made this winter to do, securing a depth of four feet in the low water of summer, fitted at the same time for steam-tugs, which it is demonstrated is much the cheapest system of transportation. Improvement is to be perfected within two years, and some of the worst obstructions removed in diameter.

All the pipes to be cast on end from a culpa furnace and to be delivered and tested in the city of Louisville, Ky. The entire amount to be delivered between the 1st of June, 1857, and the 1st of October, 1858. The Company reserves the right to reject any of the proposals made.

A list of specifications will be furnished on application at this office. A. HARRIS, f18 b&jd President Louisville Water Co.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when, by using the “Balm of a Thousand Flowers” as a dentifrice, would not only render sweet but leaves their breath as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the “Balm” on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the “Balm of a Thousand Flowers.” It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of “Balm of a Thousand Flowers,” rub the beard well, and it will make a beautiful soft lather.

Price only 50 cents. Petridge & Co., proprietors. R. A. Robinson, J. S. Morris & Sons, and Bell, Talbot, & Co., agents for Louisville. Scribner & Devoe, apri j&d&deod&wsgowly

NEW GOODS.—*By Express.*—Received this morning and are now open for inspection all of the latest styles of goods, such as rich silk robes, rich chena striped silk, rich ponct de soie silk, rich plaid a large assortment of evening dresses, light silks in all colors, organdy robes, berage robes, jaconet robes, satin plaid berage robes, plain colored jaconet, rich printed organzies, rich plaid jaconet lawns, 100 pieces white jaconet, 100 pieces Swiss muslin, plaid and striped nainsook muslins, 200 pieces mull and nainsook muslins, plaid and striped Swiss muslins, white tarleton, valenciennes nets, valenciennes collars, embroidered Swiss collars and sleeves, embroidery, kid gloves, ribbons, linen cambric handkerchiefs, a large and complete assortment of linen goods, cottons, bleached and brown cottons.

G. B. TABB,

f24 b&j cor. Fourth and Market.

LECTURE TO-NIGHT—Paris and the Parisians.

The lecture before the Young Men’s Christian Association at Mozart Hall this evening, will be delivered by Rev. W. E. Evans, D. D., the able and distinguished pastor of the Walnut street Baptist church, in this city.

Dr. Evans has chosen for the subject of his lecture, “Impressions of Paris and the Parisians”—a theme which cannot fail proving of unusual attractiveness and interest as developed and illustrated by the graphic lecturer.

SEVENTH WARD COUNCIL, ATTENTION.—The members of the Seventh Ward Council are required to assemble at the Relief Engine House this (Tuesday) evening at 7 o’clock for the transaction of unusually important business.

BILLINGS COUNCIL.—The members of Billings Council will meet to-night at 7½ o’clock at their Hall on business of importance.

ATTENTION, FALLS CITY COUNCIL.—The members of this Council are requested to be punctual in attendance to-night at seven o’clock, as business of great importance will be brought before the meeting.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.—*Very articles to reduce amount of large stock of French China, Iron-Stone China, Glassware, Silver-plated and Britannia Ware, Ivory and common Cutlery, Lampes, Grindstones, Walter House Furnishing Goods, and Fancy China, together with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, we would sell our goods at a reduction of 25% to 50% below cost.*



A. J. MORRISON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN



JOHN W. BARRETT

SADDLERY HARDWARE, TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

AND

Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk or beautiful fitter are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers.

JAMES D. & W. J. MORRISON & CO.

MEDICAL BAGS, A FINE ASSORTMENT,

Also

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, and VALISES,

T. C. PROAL'S,

Jan 30 & Feb 1

70 Third street.

To my Customers.

In consequence of the late fire on the 1st Inst. by which my stores were lost and a greater part of my stock were burned, I was compelled to seek another location. I therefore beg leave to inform my friends and customers that I am now ready to serve them as heretofore at my new location in Bustard's building, No. 440 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side. My stock of

Gents' and Ladies' Shoes and Boots

For the fall and winter wear will be complete in a very few days. I shall still endeavor to merit the patronage in my new location heretofore so generously bestowed by the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country.

Feb 7 & 8

SAM'L P. SECOR.

BANKING HOUSE OF HUTCHINGS & CO.,

Corners of Main and Bullitt streets.

We are receiving as one per cent. Tennessee currency the following Free State Banks:

MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville;

BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;

BANK OF THE UNION, do;

CITY BANK, do;

BANK OF COMMERCE, do;

TRADERS' BANK, do;

BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga;

NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville;

HUTCHINGS & CO.

JOHN H. HOWE,

SIGN, HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR of all kinds of Wood and Marble. Mixed Paints, Glass, Putty, &c., for sale.

Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times of payment.

Feb 7 & 8

No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

FEB 10 & 11

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the

CORNER OF THIRD AND GREEN STREETS,

where he will receive all orders for Pomeroy and Western Coal at the lowest market price.

Feb 7 & 8

Offices on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, and Fulton, between Preston and Floyd streets. [d13 & d14] JOE ROBB.

HOW IS IT

EVERYBODY wants once of TROY'S beautiful AMBROTYPE'S? Some months ago the different humbug names gotten up by artists to deceive the public attracted considerable attention, but now they have ascertained how easily it is to be humbugged even by a name, as all other pictures made on glass in Louisville except at TROY'S are not hermetically sealed, not so blemished, and liable to fade.

Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call before going elsewhere.

Instructions given at the rate of \$30.

Also, rights for sale to agents.

W. L. THOMAS, Amirotypist,

Main st., between Second and Third, over House's Printing Telegraph Office.

Feb 10 & 11

C. S. MALTBY'S OYSTER REPOSITORY,

No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS,

LARGE AND SMALL

Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters, Fresh Lobsters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchups, &c., &c.

JOHN A. MC LAUGHLIN, Agent for C. S. Maltby.

Feb 10 & 11

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal Yard and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, where by strict attention and punctuality, he still hopes to receive a large share of public patronage.

He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburgh and Kentucky Coal, that is warranted to be what it is.

He also keeps the best Pittsburgh Nut Coal, delivered to any part of the city for 9 cents per bushel, used by some of the first laundries, none better for laundry.

Also, no office in Market street, between Sixth and Seven-

thieth, E. LEEZER.

Feb 10 & 11

VOGT & KLINK,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,

and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.

1/2 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and setting with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

Feb 10 & 11

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned, having sold his Exchange and Restaurant Hotel to Messrs. Cawein & Kohlhepp, takes this opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public for the generous assistance given to his establishment for the last few years, and would recommend his successors as being worthy of their patronage.

Respectfully,

W. H. WALKER.

Feb 10 & 11

Having purchased from W. H. Walker the above popular establishment, we solicit a share of that patronage so liberally extended to our predecessor. We will conduct the business in its original liberal style and elegance, under the firm of JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO-WARE ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of same.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

Jan 14 & 15

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

Feb 10 & 11

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, are now prepared to turn out twice as many pianos per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we HAVE RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with the highest Pianos of New York and Boston.

Feb 10 & 11

Finishing and Piano Warehouses corner of Main and Sixth streets.

Feb 10 & 11

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

Feb 10 & 11

NEW GOODS

AT MARTIN & PENTON'S, 56 Fourth street.

SUPER plain black Silks:

Assorted colored Wool De Laines;

White and colored Brillantes;

Super French and English Cloths;

Irish Linen, Linen Lawn, and Cambric;

4, 6, 8, and 12-super white Illusion.

EMBROIDERIES.

Jaquots, Swans, and Lace Collars;

Do, do, do, do Sets;

Do, do, do, do Sets;

Linens, Collars and Sets;

Embroideyed skirts and Peignoirs;

Super plain corded Handkerchiefs, cheap;

Marselles skirts new;

Gauze, French Chiffon, and Ilionite Veils;

Ind. Tulle, and Voile;

20 dozen shirt Buttons;

Mixed embroidered Sets and Collars;

Valenciennes, Ilionite, and Thread Lace Sets;

Real Laces and Imitations;

Crape Collars, &c., &c.

Feb 10 & 11

We are now daily in receipt of new and beautiful goods, and we assure our friends that our stock will exceed any ever before offered by us in extent and beauty.

MARTIN & PENTON,

Formerly Robinson, Martin, & Co.,

Feb 10 & 11

Formerly Robinson, Martin, & Co.,

Feb 10 & 11

CAFS—A large supply of Men's and Boys' Caps, cloth, velvet, and plush, on hand, which we are offering at very small profits.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,

Feb 10 & 11

CAFS—A large supply of Men's and Boys' Caps, cloth, velvet, and plush, on hand, which we are offering at very small profits.

Feb 10 & 11

American Almanac for 1857.

THEMATIC ALMANAC AND Repository of Useful Knowledge for the year 1857 for sale by

CRUMPT & WELSH,

Feb 10 & 11

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,

Feb 10 & 11

CAFS—Paris Fashion for Spring just received by express and for sale by

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EVENING BULLETIN.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1857.
The Corruption Investigation Committee—The Charges and Recommendations—Hard Hits at "Outsiders," etc.

HEDGES.—It is still an unsettled question whether five fences are economical in sections of country where proper materials can be obtained at reasonable rates for plank fences. On prairies and other locations where fencing timber is costly, the question is probably settled in favor of hedges. During the last ten years an immense number of experiments have been tried in hedge making, and, in a large majority of cases, they have resulted in absolute failure; so that, at the present time, many farmers are fully satisfied, from actual experiment, that hedges "won't do."

We feel satisfied that, in some locations, they may have been fairly tested and found less durable and more expensive than board fences, yet, in a great many cases, they have never been fairly tested where they have been pronounced failures. It is not to be expected that a man, who never saw a hedge, should be able to take the seed of a tree that he knows nothing about, as regards its habits, and go to work, without an instructor, and form a good fence with it. Hence, many of the failures, no doubt, are nothing more than was to have been expected.

As we have much faith in hedges, at least for many localities, we take the liberty of making a few remarks upon their culture and the causes of their failure. The *maclura* (osage orange) is undoubtedly the most suitable plant for hedges, and of this some very fine hedges have been made. If farmers cannot succeed with this plant, we feel sure they will fail with any other. We are glad to see that in different sections of the country persons have taken up the growth of hedges as a business. We are satisfied that this is the only method which will produce uniform success; because there are many conditions to success, which such persons can inform themselves of, and thus accumulate a fund of information which farmers who only expect to keep up their own fences, commencing generally on a very small scale, could by no means acquire without devoting more attention to this subject than other interests and business would admit of. We should, therefore, advise farmers, who wish to try hedges, to employ some one who makes it his business to grow them for him, unless he has had more than common opportunities of acquiring knowledge himself. There is certainly an art in growing hedges properly, so much so that we find, where a man has been successful, he frequently adopts it as his business in future. We have been told by persons who have traveled extensively that a well-grown hedge is a very rare sight, though evidences of failure are of very common occurrence. We say, then, that hedge-growing is a business by itself, and advise the inexperienced to encourage it by employing those who have embraced it to make their hedges for them.

There are many miles of hedges, however, that have been planted by farmers, generally beside some other fence which it was designed to supersede, but which it cannot yet stand, though three, four, and even five years old; what shall be done with these? Every one who has read anything about hedges (and we presume all that have planted them have read something about them) will remember that they were cautioned as to the importance of making them close below, and told of the difficulty of doing it, and also of the importance of allowing no gaps to be formed by dead plants.

All the failures in hedges arise from one or both of these causes. It is very difficult for an inexperienced person to form a hedge close enough at the bottom, hence some hedges that will turn an unruly bull cannot be turned out, because they will admit pigs and even stout shoats. Here then is the cause of failure in most cases. Is there any remedy? As we have experimented somewhat in hedging and experienced the difficulty of making them close at the bottom, we will mention our own experience in correcting the evil. We have several pieces of hedge set out in different ways for experiment; the oldest was set five years ago last spring, and was as close and well shaped as some of the best we ever saw; but, not being as close as we wished it, early in the spring we took a pruning saw (a small saw on a pole) and sawed the hedge off close to the ground, so that not a vestige of it remained in sight. In a few weeks the stumps put up a ring of young sprouts which were topped with a grass hook when three or four weeks high; and this process was continued throughout the whole growing season; consequently the growth is not over eighteen inches; but it seems now close enough, and will, we think, make an impervious fence with the present season's growth. This is just what we advise to be done with all hedges that are too open below. And there is no other way of doing it. You may dislike to cut back a hedge that ought to be a fence and is almost one; but the amount of time lost will not be regretted when you see with what rapidity the hedge will be reproduced. Cut the tops off level till you have sufficient width; make it spread well before you suffer it to rise; get a good foundation before you trim it laterally at all. If we were to set out a new hedge now, we should merely set the plants and cultivate them well for two seasons without trimming, and then cut all off at the ground and manage as above mentioned. By this method a good clue foundation 18 inches high may be formed in one season, and the only trimming required is to cut off the tops of the young tender sprouts, which can be done with a sharp hook nearly as fast as one can walk. To do this every week or ten days was a small matter.

In case of gaps from the dying out of plants, we think it much better to bend down one of the adjoining ones than to try to make a young plant grow there. If the hedge is over two years old, dig a hole, select a stout branch that will reach into the hole, cut it half through at the part that will be lowest when bent down, and secure it in its position by means of a stout hooked stick driven into the ground. Now return the earth, and it will take root and ultimately fill up the gap. Of all the different modes of planting that have been recommended (nearly all of which we have tried) we prefer a single row, 8 inches apart in the row. To insure success the plant must be kept free from grass and weeds and well cultivated until it is large enough to shade the ground and kill grass and weeds for itself. We know of no plant that suffers more from neglect than the *maclura*. Setting aside the question of economy, we think live fences by all odds preferable on account of appearance. When we have more experience as to their effect on the crops growing near to them, we shall be better able to decide how much is to be deducted from their usefulness on that account.

Soft Felt Hats.

PRAETHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, have just received direct from their Eastern manufacturer a large assortment of Soft Business and Traveling hats of a very superior make and extra fine quality, all of which are being sold at very low price.

[From the Ohio Cultivator.]
SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

BY JAS. D. LADD.

In order that sheep should go through the winter well, it is indispensable that they should commence it well. To secure this sine qua non, they must be carefully looked after during the fall or early winter. My experience and observation is, that more is lost for want of attention and a little expense during the 11th and 12th months (Nov. and Dec.), than any other portion of the year. The reason obviously is, our flock-masters, being busied about many other things, put off the time of getting their stock into their winter quarters to the latest period that will possibly do; we often do when we know that our flocks are losing flesh, but console ourselves that we will make it all up when we have them in comfortable shelters, and have more time to devote to them. This, however, is a fatal error, for one gallon of grain, with protection from the cold, drenching rains of autumn, will do as much good as a bushel given in the severity of mid-winter, after the poor creatures have shivered half their vitality away; in fact, if a sheep gets poor in the fall, the crows are pretty sure to get his carcass before spring. If, however, by extra care he is made to worry along, undecided whether to live or die, until clipping time, he will then yield but a few ounces of wool, and go to summer pasture a skeleton. Ewes in this situation do not raise more than 20 per cent. of their lambs.

Second. That William A. Gilbert, a member of the House from New York, did agree with F. F. C. Triplett, to procure the passage of a resolution or bill through the present Congress for the purchase by Congress of certain copies of the book of the said Triplett on the pension and bounty land laws, in consideration of the said Triplett should allow him to receive a certain sum of money out of the appropriation for the purchase of the book. That the said Gilbert did cast his vote on the low land bill, depending heretofore before this Congress, for a corrupt consideration, consisting of seven square miles of land and some stock given or to be given him; and that Gilbert be forthwith expelled from this House.

Third. That Francis S. Edwards, a member of the House from the State of New York, did on the 23d day of December last attempt to induce Robert T. Paine, a member of this House from the State of North Carolina, to vote contrary to the dictates of his judgment and conscience on a bill making a grant of land to aid in the construction of a railroad in the Territory of Minnesota, by holding out a pecuniary consideration to the said Paine for his support of said bill; and that Edwards be and he is hereby expelled from this House.

Fourth. That William W. Welch did corruptly combine with William A. Gilbert, a member of the House from New York, to procure the passage of a resolution or bill through this House for the purchase of certain copies of the work of F. F. C. Triplett on the pension and bounty land claims, for money to be paid to the said Gilbert on its passage. That Welch did attempt to procure money from James R. Sweeny for reporting favorably on the claim of Roxana Kimball from the Committee on Invalid Pensions at this Congress; and that Welch, a member of this House from Connecticut, be forthwith expelled from this House.

The above reports were severally signed by four members of the select committee, namely: Messrs. Davis, of Maryland (American); Orr and Warner (Democrats); and Ritchie (Republican). Mr. Kelley, the Chairman (Republican), of New York, made a minority report dissenting and protesting from the action of his colleagues, for the reason that they had not proceeded according to the course indicated by parliamentary law in the case of implicated members.

The report in Gilbert's case was the first one reported, and at once several of his friends sought to have it rejected, taking the ground that it was merely the province of the committee to report all the evidence, leaving the House to apply the remedy in the case of the accused members; and further, that the committee, sitting in their star chamber, had "hunted" up witnesses (some of them de-praved) from the purloins of the city, and had stained the reputation of certain members without giving them an opportunity of being heard in their own defense. To this it was replied that the resolution under which the committee was appointed directed them to report such action as in their judgment might seem proper, which they had done, without regard to personal relations and in accordance with the strict line of honorable duty. Mr. Triplett's name having been incidentally introduced by Mr. Grose, who said that he had been dismissed from office for "unfeasance," Dr. Marshall, of Kentucky, made a prompt denial of the allegation. Mr. Triplett voluntarily resigned. Mr. Grose said that he made the statement on private information, but refused to give the name of his informant. And Col. Marshall said he had been acquainted with Captain Triplett well. He had practiced at the bar with him in Kentucky for years; and he knew that his character would favorably compare with that of any man on this floor. The object in endeavoring to malign Capt. Triplett was to destroy the power of his testimony before the committee; but, as you see, the effort failed most signally—the two Marshalls against a mere "say so" crushed the slander effectively. But while certain friends of the accused members sought to stave off the report, others of the Republican side differed from them, assuming the strict line of honorable duty. 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